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[NO. 335.]

T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.
A failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of the year, will be considered as a new engagement.
If Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1837.	Sun (Sun rises, sets.)	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Friday, 6 20 5 40	For March, 1837.	
6 Saturday, 6 19 5 41		
7 Sunday, 6 18 5 42		
8 Monday, 6 17 5 43	New 6 3 8 a.m.	
9 Tuesday, 6 16 5 44	First 13 10 47 a.m.	
10 Wednesday, 6 15 5 45	Full 22 1 35 morn.	
11 Thursday, 6 14 5 47	Last 29 7 56 morn.	

10,000 LBS. BACON for sale by the subscriber.

1500 Pounds of Lard. W. F. ALEXANDER.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the Estate of Francis Saunier, dec'd. are requested to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

Those who purchased property at the sale of the effects of the deceased, are reminded that their notes are now due, and prompt payment will be required, and all those indebted to said Estate are requested to pay up and save costs.

344/ R. OATES, Adm'r. with the will annexed. Feb. 23, 1837.

NOTICE.

ROBERT WILSON, living near the Tuckasee Ford, on the Catawba River, offers as an Estray, one chestnut mare, with a bright star in her forehead, and on the left side where the head joins the neck, a hard lump or wen about the size of an egg—she appears to have been lately foaltered or otherwise disordered in her limbs. Valued at eighteen dollars. ALEX. GREER, D.R. Feb. 14, 1837.

Stolen

FROM the subscriber, on or about the 25th of December last, a Red Morro Pocket Book, (new) containing \$33.50—follows: a twenty dollar bill, two five dollar bills, one three dollar bill and two twenty five cent pieces in silver. The above money was taken from the subscriber by Gilbert Paul and Jerome Paul—they are about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high.—They were seen 5 miles from Columbia at one Armstrong's. I will give a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension of said Pauls, or either of them if confined in any jail. SAMUEL BUCHANAN. Feb. 23, 1837.

The Beautiful Station, YOUNG ADMIRAL NELSON.

WILL stand the ensuing Season, at the following places, viz: Every Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in Charlotte, and every Thursday, Friday and Saturday at Lewis Dunks, eight miles south of Charlotte, near the Camden road, and will be let to Mares at the following terms, viz: Ten Dollars the Season Free Dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time of service....if not then paid, the Mare will be considered as put by the season; and Fifteen Dollars to ensure a Mare to be with foal....the owner parting with her before it is ascertained, forfeits the insurance. Young Admiral Nelson will be regular at his stands, (public days and unavoidable circumstances excepted.) All possible care will be taken to prevent accidents of any kind, but I will not be responsible for any. The season to commence the 10th of March and end the 10th of June.

Description.—Young Admiral Nelson is a beautiful dapple clay bank, six years old this spring, full 16 hands high, handsomely marked, and very much the figure, size, and color of his sire, with the exception of his mane, tail, and legs, which are black, and possessing great muscular power.

Pedigree.

Young Admiral Nelson was got by old Admiral Nelson, of Virginia, the property of Col. John L. White; he by Madison; Madison by the old imported Diomedes, who was the sire of old Sir Archie; old Admiral Nelson's dam was got by young Diomedes, and came of a full blooded Chukkasaw mare; his grand-dam by Bell Air; his great grand-dam by the imported horse Black-and-all-black. Young Admiral Nelson's dam was got by Col. William Thompson's Bedford, of South Carolina, out of a Diomedes mare.

JOHN D. GRAHAM. Feb. 23, 1837.

Interesting Foreign News.

New York, February 9.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Attempt upon the King's life.—Cotton—Money, &c.—The Liverpool packet ship England, Capt. Waite, arrived yesterday, bringing the Editors of the New York Daily Express London dates of the 2d January, Liverpool of the 4th, and later news from the Continent. By this arrival we are placed in possession of much valuable information. The Markets in Liverpool are highly favorable to the American Merchant. By the yearly returns it appears the American are the favorite Cottons and are advancing in price. Grain, it will be seen, is advancing both in England and the Continent. In Havre Cotton was dull. But little doing in Rice, Hops or Ashes.

The Money Markets in London was decidedly easier. Consols, the great barometer of the English market, had risen to 97, and Exchequer Bills had advanced.

The news of the attempted assassination of the King of the French will be read with deep interest. The King and Royal Family assisted in the chapel of the Tuilleries, on Thursday last, at a Te Deum in thanksgiving for His Majesty's providential escape from the arm of the assassin M. unier.

A letter from Burgos, dated the 17th ult., stated that the Portuguese division had actually commenced its march for the North to reinforce Espartero.

There is no news from Spain in the Paris papers of December 30, of later dates than those which were received via London, which will be found elsewhere.

The Gazette de Languedoc (a French Carlist journal) quotes a letter from the frontiers of the 15th ult. which stated that a confederation exists between the leaders of the provinces of Catalonia, Arragon, Valencia, and the Balearic Islands, to proclaim their independence, and resolve themselves into a federal republic to be governed by a president.

Letters from Barcelona of the 20th, received in Paris on Thursday, stated, that the revolutionary movement alluded to in the Gazette de Languedoc was to have taken place on that day, but had been repressed.

Great Fire in Edinburgh.—The greatest fire ever seen in Edinburgh since the great fire of 1824, broke out upon the last Tuesday in December. Fifty families, amounting to about 250 individuals, were burnt out; some paying as low a rent as £2 per annum.

The Gazette de France contains a letter from Durango, dated the 22d ult. which states that the English vessels which had on the preceding day covered the passage of Espartero's army over the bridge of boats near to Portugalete, kept up a brisk fire against the Carlist line; but that the latter returned their fire with such effect, that it had nearly compelled a British brig and cutter to run ashore. General visited the lines in front of Bilbao on the 21st. He was received with great distinction by the Infante Don Sebastian, and Generals Eguia and Villaverde, and took his seat in a Council of War held by the Prince.

Great Snow Storm.—The English papers are filled with accounts of one of the severest snow storms we ever remember to have read. The storm began on the 24th December, and it continued for several days. It created a complete paralysis in England. The mails were all stopped and the roads made impassable. Vessels were thrown out of their course and the damage to shipping was great. Business was at a stand and all communication between the cities and the country obstructed. The storm raged furiously for several days and the roads were not all open when the England left. Capt. Waite informs us that when he left Liverpool the London papers of the 3d Jan. had not arrived on account of the storm.

Fire in Liverpool.—A fire broke out in Liverpool in Upper Pownall street on the 20th December, in an extensive coopers. Several buildings were consumed before the flames were stopped.

Bayonne.—Accounts from Bayonne of the date of the 25th of December state, that an engagement took place between the Carlist forces and the Queen's troops in front of Bilbao on the 22d, and that Gen. Espartero failed in an attempt to force the Carlist lines. The action, it was expected, would be renewed on the 24th, if the extreme severity of the weather did not cause the suspension of all military operations.

The last Munich Gazette states that there were not more than five deaths in that city from Cholera. On the preceding day the number of deaths had been eleven. It thus appears that on the whole the epidemic is greatly on the decline in the Bavarian Capital.

France.—Opening of the Chamber.—Attempt on the King's Life.

This being the day fixed for the opening of the Legislative Chambers, the usual preparations were made for His Majesty's progress to the Palais Bourbon. Bodies of military were in attendance, as on former similar occasions; but the severity of the weather was such that the ordinary crowd of spectators at the cavalcade was diminished to a much smaller number than we have previously remarked at this ceremony.

Within a few seconds of the Royal cortege leaving the Tuilleries, by the gate leading to the Point Royal, and whilst the crowd assembled on the quay were cheering the appearance of His Majesty, a young man, rather gently dressed, made an attempt on the King's life, by firing a pistol at him, which happily did not take effect. The assassin, it is said was so close to the carriage, in which were the King and Dukes d'Orleans and Nemours, that his Majesty had a full view of his person, and was enabled to point him out to the National Guards, who immediately arrested him, and conveyed him to the guard-house of the chateau, without his making any attempt to save himself by flight. The feeling excited among the troops and the National Guards was such that the wretched youth was nearly sacrificed on the spot which he had selected for the execution of his diabolical purpose. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours were both slightly wounded by the glass of the carriage window, which the ball directed against his Majesty shivered to atoms. During this scene the King exhibited the greatest coolness and courage; and the procession immediately after the arrest of the assassin, continued its route to the Chamber without any other event marking its progress. Her Majesty's carriage, in which, besides the Queen, were Madame Adelaide and the Princesses, preceded that of the King.

Money thrown away.—The Globe announces that the Florida war has already cost five millions! Would that this waste of money were the only, or even the worst, of the calamities occasioned by that miserable contest!—N. York Com. Adv.

Presidential Vote.

The Baltimore Chronicle's Slip by Express mail, gives an account of the ceremony of counting the votes for President and Vice President. It took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives, in the presence of the Senate. Felix Grundy, of the Senate, and Francis Thomas and Levi Lincoln, of the House, were appointed Tellers. The President of the Senate then rose and said—

The two Houses being now convened for the purpose of counting the Electoral votes of the several States for President and Vice-President of the United States, the President of the Senate will, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution, proceed to open the votes and deliver them to the Tellers, in order that they may be counted.

I now present to the Tellers, the Electoral vote of the State of Maine.

The Tellers then counted the votes, and announced them as follows, severally, in their order, the same form having been observed in every case; the Tellers also reading the qualifications of the Electors, and the certificates of their elections.

FOR PRESIDENT.—Martin Van Buren, 167; Daniel Webster, 14; Wm. H. Harrison, 73; Willie P. Mangum, 11; Hugh L. White, 26.

VICE PRESIDENT.—Rich. M. Johnson, 144; Francis Granger, 77; John Tyler, 47; Wm. Smith, 23.

The President of the Senate then announced the result, as reported by the Tellers, as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

For Martin Van Buren of New York—

If the votes of Michigan be counted . . . 170

If the votes of Michigan be not counted . . . 167

For William Henry Harrison of Ohio . . . 73

For David Webster of Massachusetts . . . 14

For Willie P. Mangum of North Carolina . . . 11

It therefore appears, continued the President, that, were the votes of Michigan to be counted, the result would be for Martin Van Buren, for President of the United States 170 votes; if the votes of Michigan be not counted, Martin Van Buren then has 167 votes. In either event, Martin Van Buren of New York is elected President of the United States, and I therefore declare that Martin Van Buren, having received a majority of the whole number of Electoral votes, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, commencing the fourth day of March, 1837.

The President of the Senate then announced the votes for Vice President of the United States, as reported by the tellers, as follows:

For R. M. Johnson of Kentucky.

If the votes of Michigan be counted . . . 147

If the votes of Michigan be not counted . . . 144

For Francis Granger of New York . . . 77

For John Tyler of Virginia . . . 47

For William Smith of Alabama . . . 23

It therefore appears, continued the President, that were the votes of Michigan counted, the highest number of votes for Vice President of the United States would be 147, and if those votes be not counted, the highest number of votes for that office will be 144. But in either event, no person has received a majority of the Electoral votes for Vice President of the U. S. and I do therefore declare that no person has been elected to that office. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, and Francis Granger, of N. York, are the two highest on the list; and it now devolves on the Senate of the United States, as provided in the Constitution, from those two persons, to elect a Vice President of the United States.

He then announced that the object for which the two Houses were assembled under the Constitution had been accomplished, and the Senators would retire to their chamber in order.

The Senators then rose and retired in the order they came, the members of the House rising in their places and remaining uncovered.

On returning to their Chamber, the Senate proceeded to vote *visa voce* for Vice President, and the vote stood as follows:

FOR RICHARD M. JOHNSON.—Messrs. Benton and Linn of Missouri; Black and Walker of Mississippi; Brown and Strange of N. Carolina; Buchanan and McKean of Pennsylvania; Cuthbert and King of Georgia; Dana and Ruggles of Maine; Ewing and Robinson of Illinois; Fulton and Sevier of Arkansas; Grundy of Tennessee; Hendricks and Tipton of Indiana; Hubbard and Page of New Hampshire; King and Moore of Alabama; Lyon and Norvell of Michigan; Morris of Ohio; Mouton and Nicholas of Louisiana; Niles of Connecticut; Parker and Rives of Virginia; Tallmadge and Wright of New York.

FOR FRANCIS GRANGER.—Messrs. Bayard and Clayton of Delaware; Clay and Crittenden of Kentucky; Davis and Webster of Massachusetts; Ewing of Ohio; Kent and Spence of Maryland; Knight and Robbins of Rhode Island; Prentiss and Swift of Vermont; Southard and Wall of New Jersey; Tomlinson of Connecticut.

ASKED.—Messrs. Calhoun and Preston of South Carolina, and White of Tennessee.

The House of Representatives of Missouri have passed a bill expelling the U. S. Bank Agency and the Agency of the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati. This is in consequence of the chartering of a Bank of \$5,000,000 in Missouri, which before was without any bank.

The Montreal Courier estimates that during the year 1836, 500,000 bushels of wheat were sent from Canada to the United States.

Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Jackson.

In the Senate, on the 8th instant, the Land Bill being under consideration,

Mr. Calhoun said: I have received, within the last forty-eight hours, a communication from the Chief Magistrate, connected with the bill now before the Senate, of such a nature that duty to myself, as well as to this body, renders it necessary that I should lay it before the Senate.

(Here Mr. C. sent to the Secretary the letter, which was read as follows:)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7, 1837.

Sir: In the Globe of the 6th instant, I find the report of a speech made by you on the 4th upon the Land bill, which contains the following passages, viz:

"Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of the public lands? Yes, the 'experiment' (Mr. Calhoun delighted in the word) was the cause of speculation in public lands; and if this bill should not be passed, speculations could not go on, and the price of the public lands must consequently be reduced. He contended that every man could not but see that it would be utter ruin to those who had borrowed money to speculate in lands, if the system was not to go on." In a former part of your speech, as reported, you say: "The speculation, which a particular state of things had given rise to, had been produced by those in power. They had profited by that state of things; and should this bill be passed, it would only consummate their wishes," &c.

Knowing the liabilities of reporters to err, in taking down and writing out the speeches of members of Congress, I have made inquiry in relation to the accuracy of this report, and have been furnished with certificates of gentlemen who heard you, affirming that it is substantially correct.

You cannot but be aware, sir, that the imputations which your language conveys are calculated, if believed, to destroy my character as a man, and that the charge is one which, if true, ought to produce my impeachment and punishment as a public officer. If I caused the removal of the deposits for the base purpose of enriching myself or my friends by any of the results which might grow out of that measure, there is no term of reproach which I do not deserve, and no punishment known to the laws which ought not to be inflicted upon me. On the contrary, if the whole imputation, both as to motive and fact, be a fabrication and a calumny, the punishment which belongs to me, if guilty, is too mild for him who makes it.

I am aware, sir, of the constitutional privilege under which this imputation is cast forth, and the immunity which it secures. That privilege it is in no degree my purpose to violate, however gross and wicked may have been the abuse of it. I exercise only the common right of every citizen, when I inform you that the imputations you have cast upon me are false in every particular, not having for the last ten years purchased any public land, or had any interest in such purchase.—The whole charge, unless explained, must be considered the offspring of a morbid imagination or of sleepless malice.

I ask you, sir, as an act due to justice, honor, and truth, to retract this charge on the floor of the Senate in as public a manner as it has been uttered; it being the most appropriate mode by which you can repair the injury which might otherwise flow from it.

But, in the event that you fail to do so, I then demand that you place your charge before the House of Representatives, that they may institute the necessary proceeding to ascertain the truth or falsehood of your imputation, with a view to such further measures as justice may require.

If you will neither do justice to yourself, nor place the matter in a position where justice may be done me by the representatives of the People, I shall be compelled to resort to the only remedy left me, and, before I leave the city, give publicity to this letter, by which you will stand stigmatized as one who, protected by his constitutional privilege, is ready to stab the reputation of others, without the magnanimity to do them justice, or the honor to place them in a situation to receive it from others.

Yours, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. JOHN C. CALHOUN, U. S. Senator.

P. S. I herewith enclose you the copies of two notes, verifying the correctness of the report of your speech in the Globe of the 6th instant. February 7, 1837.

(No. 1.)

WASHINGTON CITY, FEB. 6, 1837.

At the request of the President of the United States, I hereby certify that I was present in the gallery of the Senate of the United States on Saturday, the 4th instant, during a discussion upon the Land bill, and heard some of the remarks of Mr. Calhoun upon that subject, in which the President was charged with being a speculator in public lands.

On coming out of the Capitol, the subject was mentioned to me by a friend of the President. And my recollection of the words used accorded with what he understood had been said, and which is substantially the same as reported in the Globe of the 6th instant.

(Signed) ARTHUR CAMPELL.

(No. 2.)

WASHINGTON, FEB. 7, 1837.

Sir: In answer to your inquiry of me whether Mr. Calhoun, in his remarks on the Land bill, on Saturday last, used the words attributed to him by me in the report which appeared in "the Globe" of yesterday, viz: "Was it not notorious that the President of the United States himself had been connected with the purchase of public lands?" I would state that I have referred to my short hand notes, and find that such was the language he used, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yours, very respectfully,

(Signed) W. E. DRAKE.

I certify that No. 1 and No. 2, are true copies of the originals.

Test.

A. JACKSON, JR.

I do not intend, (said Mr. C.) in what I propose to say, to comment on the character or the language of this extraordinary letter. It has excited in my bosom the mingled feelings of pity for the weakness of its author, contempt for his menace, and humiliation that one occupying the office which he does should place himself in a situation so unworthy of his exalted station. Nor do I intend to invoke the interposition of the Senate to protect the privilege attached to a Senator from one of the sovereign States of this Confederacy, which has been outraged in my person. I seek no aid to defend my own privileges; and so far from being intimidated, I shall be emboldened to express myself with greater freedom, if possible, to denounce the corruption of the Administration, or the violation of the laws and of the Constitution, in consequence of this attempt to restrain the free exercise of the right of expressing my opinions

upon all subjects concerning the public interests, secured to me by the Constitution. I leave to the Senate to determine what measures the preservation of their own privileges demands.

Much less do I intend to comply with the request or demand made of me; demand has no place between equals, and I hold myself within my constitutional privilege, at least equal to the Chief Magistrate himself. I, as a legislator, have a right to investigate and pronounce upon his conduct, and to condemn his acts freely, whenever I consider them to be in violation of the laws and of the Constitution. I, as a Senator, may judge him; he can never judge me.

My object is to avail myself of the occasion to reiterate what I said, as broadly and fully as I uttered them on a former occasion, here in my place, where alone I am responsible; and where the friends of the President will have an opportunity to correct my statement, if erroneous, or refute my conclusions if not fairly drawn. I spoke without notes, and it may be that I may omit something which I said on the former occasion that may be deemed material, or express myself less full and strong than I then did. If so, I will thank any Senator to remind me, so that my statement now may be as strong and as full as then.

If my memory serves me, I opened my remarks, when I spoke formerly, by stating that so many and so subtle were the devices by which those who were in power could, in these times, fence the People, without their knowing it, that it was almost enough to make a lover of his country despair of its liberty. I then stated that I knew of no measure which could better illustrate the truth of this remark, than the one now before us. Its professed object is to restrict the sales of public land, in order, as is avowed, to prevent speculation; and, by consequence, the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the Treasury. The measure is understood to be an Administration measure. I then stated that, so far from preventing speculation, it would, in fact, but consummate the greatest speculation which this country had ever witnessed—a speculation originating in a state of things of which those in power were the authors; by which they had profited; and which this measure, should it become a law, would but complete. I then asked what had caused such an extraordinary demand for public land, that the sales should have more than quadrupled within the last three years?—and said that, to answer this question, we must look to the state of the currency. That it was owing to the extraordinary increase of bank paper, which had filled to repletion all the channels of circulation. The Secretary had estimated this increase, within that period, at from six dollars and fifty cents per individual to ten dollars. I believe the increase to be much greater; the effects of which have been to double the price of every article, which has not been kept down by some particular cause. In the mean time the price of public land has remained unaltered, at one dollar and twenty-five cents the acre; and the natural consequence was, that this excessive currency overflowed upon the public land, and has caused those extraordinary speculations which it is the professed object of this bill to prevent.

I then asked what had caused this inundation of paper? The answer was, the Experiment, (I love to remind the gentlemen of the word,) which had removed the only restrictions that existed against the issue of bank paper. The consequence was predicted at the time; it was foretold that banks would multiply almost without number, and pour forth their issues without restriction or limitation. These predictions were at the time unheeded; their truth now begins to be realized.

The experiment commenced by a transfer of the public funds from where they were placed by law, and where they were under the safeguard and protection, to banks which were under the sole and unlimited control of the Executive. The effect was a vast increase of Executive patronage, and the opening a field of speculation, in describing which, in anticipation, I pronounced it to be so ample, that Rothschild himself might envy the opportunity which it afforded. Such it has proved to be.

The Administration has profited by this vast patronage, and the prejudice which it has excited against the bank as the means of sustaining themselves in power. It is unnecessary to report the remarks in illustration of this. The truth of the statement is known to all the Senators, who have daily witnessed the party politics which have been drawn from this fruitful source. I then remarked that, if rumor were to be trusted, it was not only in a political point of view that those in power had profited by the vast means put in the hands of the Executive by the experiment; they had profited in a pecuniary, as well as in a political, point of view. It has been frequently stated, and not contradicted, that many, in high places, are among the speculators in public lands; and that even an individual connected with the President himself, one of his nephews, was an extensive adventurer in this field of speculation. I did not name him, but I now feel myself called upon to do so. I mean Mr. McLemore.

Having established these points, I next undertook to show that this bill would consummate those speculations, and establish the political ascendancy which the experiment had given to the Administration. In proof of the former, I availed myself of the declaration of the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, who had stated that the speculators had already purchased and held a vast amount of public land, not less as I understand him, than twenty-five or thirty millions of acres, and that, if this bill did not pass, the scenes of the last two years would be repeated in this and the coming year. I then undertook to show, from the showing of the chairman himself, that these speculations would prove ruinous without the aid of this bill. He had stated that the annual demand for public land, resulting from our increased population, could not exceed five millions of acres.

Now, assuming that the quantity on hand is thirty millions of acres, there would be six years' supply in the hands of speculators, even if the land offices of the United States be closed; and that if the bill do not pass, according to his showing, it would take double or treble the time to dispose of the lands, which, in that case, will be in the hands of speculators. All must see the certain ruin, in that event, of those who have borrowed money to speculate in land; particularly, if the sales of public land should be free and open to every one, as it now is, to purchase to the extent of his means. I next showed that the contest was between the Government, as a dealer in public land, and the speculators; that they held in market at least an equal quantity in value to that which the Government now has offered for sale, and that every restriction imposed upon the sales of Government land must of necessity increase the advantages of its rival dealers.

I then showed that very onerous and oppressive restrictions, of an odious character, upon the sales of the public lands, would be imposed if the bill

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.